

# American



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AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Any one forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

### AGRICULTURAL AGENCY.

The subscriber having been removed from the Post Office, by the pleasure of the President, and left for the present without any means of support, has consented to resume the editorship of the "American Farmer," which he originally established, and the first periodical in America dedicated to the cause of Agriculture—That resource, tho' "better than nothing," being altogether inadequate, as an additional means of livelihood, he has formed with his son, Theodor Bland Skinner, a partnership to conduct an AGRICULTURAL AGENCY for the sale of real estate, and for the sale and purchase of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, especially of improved breed, Agricultural machinery and implements, seed grain, garden and field seed, and for sale of patent rights, *Morus Multi-caulis Trees*, &c. He will only add, that they will strictly guard the interests of their employers;—and that thro' them no humbuggery shall be practised, knowingly. Address, postage paid, to J. S. SKINNER.

The Editors of all agricultural papers sent in exchange to the American Farmer will please give the above one insertion, and send their bills to J. S. SKINNER & SON.

### TO THE PATRONS OF THE "FARMER & GARDENER," AND THE "AMERICAN FARMER."

The undersigned having purchased the interest of his late colleague, E. P. ROBERTS, Esq. has thereby become the sole proprietor, together with all debts due the concern, and will in a short time forward bills to such person as may be found indebted on the books of the office. On an examination, he finds a heavy amount due, and yet he is aware that the delinquency cannot altogether be laid to the charge of subscribers, as the bills have not been forwarded, except in special cases, for several years. He now appeals to the justice, as well as to the good feelings of the patrons of the establishment, to forward with as little delay as possible, the amounts which they may severally be indebted, as it is by this means he expects to meet the heavy responsibilities which have necessarily been incurred in the recent changes that have taken place in the publication. The amount due from each individual is but small, but the aggregate is of vast importance to the publisher. The undersigned earnestly entreats that this appeal may not be in vain, as he can only be enabled to render the new series of the work worthy of the high character it hitherto sustained, by a promptitude on the part of its patrons in enabling him to meet his pecuniary engagements and extending the improvements which are now making. Their obed't servt. SAM'L SANDS,

Publisher of the American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

### PITT'S MACHINE FOR THRASHING & CLEANSING WHEAT.

Wheat growers will read with interest the statement made by Major Jones, of the capacity of Pitt's Wheat Thrashing and Cleansing Machine. Few have more interest than he in finding out the best contrivance for that most important operation, and none have enjoyed better opportunities of forming a correct judgment of the matter. The proprietors of the right to use the machine for Maryland, have disposed of the same for several counties, and the high estimation in which it is held by Maj. J. will no doubt attract the immediate attention of those interested.

### NEAT CATTLE—Different breeds adapted to different circumstances—which best suited to the Atlantic States?

—At some more leisure moment, we will submit, more in detail than we have time to do now, our impressions in respect of the different races of cattle, and the better adaptation of one or another, to different circumstances and different parts of the country. It is a subject on which we profess to have read much, to have reflected not a little, and to have had some experience; and without stopping now to give all the reasons which lead to it, we will yet express, for what it is worth, our opinion, that for the tide-water, slave-holding, corn, wheat and cotton country, with its indifferent pastures and not very careful management, what in England is called the NORTH DEVON cattle are best suited. This is, probably, not the popular opinion, but with us, *truth*, we trust, or what we believe to be truth, will always have precedence of *popularity*—Value so often consists in *quantity*, that in the public estimation it is too frequently confounded with it—Largest and best are applied synonymously in many cases where it would be nearer the truth to say the larger is the worse, and this is emphatically true in numerous instances with reference to domestic animals. To speak particularly of cattle—meaning neat cattle, there are various points of view in which the subject is to be considered; and chiefly; *the principal uses the breeder has in view, and the kind, quantity and value of his means of subsisting and rearing them.*

In Kentucky or Ohio for instance, the breeder's object is almost exclusively *beef*, or at least in very large proportion to the capital invested in his cattle—With a herd of one or two hundred, sometimes more, he has occasion for no more oxen and no more milk and butter, than has the planter of Maryland, Virginia or the Carolinas, who keeps not more than twenty or thirty head.

With the former the great, the almost exclusive object is, to turn his redundant crops of corn and grass into the greatest quantity of meat, in the shortest possible time; to be barreled up or sent on the hoof to market; and for that object it must be conceded that the improved short horn, commonly called the Durham breed, or the half breed between the Durham bull and the best common stock, is the best. They, *with abundance of rich food*, will give much more beef of as good quality in much shorter time, than any other race; but with the planter and farmer of the tide-water slave-holding region, where grass is not so abundant and corn too near to market and too high to warrant its being turned into beef; the case is essentially different—Hence their herds of cattle are comparatively small, and more e-

qually divided, if we may say so, in the uses we make of them between the yoke—the shambles—and the dairy—and for these three purposes, taken together, in reference to the importance of each respectively, in the economy of a tide-water slave-holding estate, we consider the Devon as having decided claims to preference over the short-horn, and think it probable that the Ayrshire, which we apprehend may be regarded as the short-horn in miniature, is entitled to rank next to the Devons under like circumstances.

The short horn may be considered an *artificial made-up breed*, manufactured with great care, after many years, and with strict, and we may add scientific reference, to all points and properties external and internal. To keep them up to the same degree of excellence to which they have been thus brought by great skill in the choice of breeding stock and high feed, will require great vigilance, extraordinary judgment, and the best keep. Under any falling off in these guarantees and precautions, it may well be expected that deterioration will immediately ensue.—The coarse points of the large boned fill-pail thin-milk Holstein race, relied on by the milk-sellers of London, and forming principally the basis of the improved breed, after having been worked out, or made to *dip* as it were under so much care and skill, will, when these are relaxed, reappear on the surface in all their deformity. Nothing but a continuance of that assiduous attention and nice selection to refine the breed, can keep it from, as it were, *flying to pieces*; whereas the Devon is of itself a distinct race, uniform and beautiful in its colour, and marks of middling size, head and limbs bony and delicate, giving very rich milk, next after the Alderney, but not giving in extraordinary quantity, fattening very kinkly, often beef of fine quality, and for the yoke excelling all others, as to quickness and docility.

We sometimes read, it is true, of great quantities of milk given by improved short horns. For instance—

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette gives as the result of the milking of a short-horned Durham cow, during the week commencing 27th May and ending 2d June, 7 days, 194 quarts, being within a fraction of 28 quarts per day, and from which were made 25lb. butter of the finest quality.

And still better are the good doings of the 'Dairy Maid,' the property of Jas. Gowan, of Germantown, who gave in 7 days, from 5th to 11th June, 198½ quarts, being an average of more than 28 quarts per day—butter not yet ascertained. The next week's milk was expected to be greater, from improved feed; the feed of the past week was pasture, with a basket of grass morning and evening, cut from a head-land of a grain-field, except on the evenings of the last three days, when a handful of chopped corn, with shorts from the hay-mow was added. Dairy Maid is a beautiful roan, of the improved short-horn Durham stock, bred by Mr. Whitaker, of Yorkshire—imported last fall, and in point and proportions is said to have no superior. Her pedigree, which may be found in the 3d volume of the Herd Book, is inferior to no cow on record.

When it is considered that the short horn cows generally cost upwards of \$500, it may be taken for granted, that they are not put off with any thing like the common keep that would be given to ordinary country cows that would cost not more than \$40 or \$50, or Devon cows that may be had for an hundred—yet as to mere quantity



of milk, we have known a small red and white cow of the "country breed" from Adams County, Pa., property of Mr. Gregg, of Franklin-street, Baltimore, to give thirty-two quarts a day, and have heard of a cow of no extraordinary family pretensions, belonging to Mr. T. F. B. of Upper Marlboro, giving even more than that; and there are cows in the herd of Devon Cattle on the estate of George Patterson, Esq. near Sykesville, (perhaps the most uniformly alike fat sleek deep mahogany red coloured and beautiful pen of cows to be found in any country,) which have this summer given 12 and 13 quarts at a milking.

To sum up, in a few words, the grounds of preference of the Devon over all other cattle for all the country east of the mountains, it may be said, that for size, hardiness, and dairy properties, they are at least equal to our country cattle, while for beauty they are far superior, being all of the same deep rich morello cherry colour, with a clear white handsomely tapering horn, and white brush to the tail, with sometimes a little white on the udder, while for richness of milk they are superior to our common cattle, and for easiness to be broke, and quick motion under the yoke, they are proverbial. Finally, they fatten early and quickly, and will keep up to the mark with overseer and negro treatment and short rations, under which the pampered short horn so early to maturity and so valuable on the rich prairies of the west, would degenerate, and as we said before, soon fly to pieces!

**THE CHINCH BUG**—The ravages of the chinch bug, described by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Jeffreys, is one of the most awful calamities with which Providence has visited the agricultural community—sufficiently severe one would think to chastise a nation even of idlers and drunkards, and worthy to engage legislative attention, if it be possible by rewards or otherwise to discover some means of extirpating this most odious and destructive enemy of the husbandman.

**Red House, Ala. July 2d, 1839**—The crops in this part of the state are very promising. I have never seen a more promising crop of Tobacco and Corn. I think there will be an average crop of wheat made here. Some parts of the counties of Orange and Person have suffered greatly by the ravages of the chinch bug. I have been informed by persons of undoubted veracity, that there are some farms in Orange and Person that will not make as much wheat as was seeded. Entire fields of wheat are ruined beyond recovery. The history of the chinch bug is somewhat remarkable, differing from all others of the insect tribe. This insect made its appearance in this section of the state two or three years since; and the increase is truly wonderful—they made their appearance in the county of Orange about 35 years ago, and I have been informed that the farmers had to abandon the seeding of wheat until they disappeared. The march and ravages of this insect is truly alarming; if their increase should be as great in the next twelve months to come as it has been for the last, it will be folly to seed wheat again this fall. The failure last year in the crop of corn in this part of the state is attributed to the ravages of this insect, combined with the dry spell, which lasted near two months. If a drought should now take place, the chinch bug would nearly ruin our corn, as their ravages are more effectual and they are more destructive in their operations in dry than in wet weather. Their movements are confined to the heat of the day—they commence their operations about nine in the morning, and cease about four in the afternoon. The increase of their number is truly astonishing to those who have never taken the trouble to examine into the history of this insect—there is a gentleman in this county who caught six of them, which he confined in a vial, and in twenty-four hours they had increased to seventy. There have been repeated experiments made to test their increase, and all resulted in the same proportion.

There have also been frequent attempts made by some of our most intelligent farmers to find out some remedy to stop the ravages and destruction of this truly formidable enemy, but all their experiments have proved abortive. They first make their attack at the vital part of the stalk, and number from one to one thousand on each stalk of

corn, adhering to it until they destroy the stalk. When they make their attack upon a field of corn, they go ahead and destroy the entire field—nothing will arrest their course; not even a storm will impede their movements. The farmers of this section of the state have used every remedy which their ingenuity could devise or invent to destroy this pest; some have used train oil, hog's lard, burning and tarring the corn, but all to no purpose, for it appears that nothing will arrest them or destroy them. I have been informed that Thomas Jefferson predicted that if ever there was a famine in this country it would be caused by the chinch-bug. I have examined the records of the Agricultural Societies of New York and Pennsylvania for the last twenty or thirty years, but I see no account of such insect as the chinch bug. You will confer lasting favor and a great benefit to this community to solicit information relative to this truly formidable enemy of man. Yours, very respectfully, JAS. W. JEFFREYS.

**BEET SUGAR**—The editor of the Yankee Farmer is drawing the attention of the public to the importance of introducing into this country the manufacture of sugar from the beet, and contemplates visiting France, if he receives sufficient aid from those who feel an interest in the matter (of which, from a recent statement, there seems to be a probability will be accorded him) in order that he may more fully be enabled to make an experiment that will demonstrate its practicability, by the introduction of a new process recently adopted in France, by which 180 lbs. of white refined sugar is obtained from a ton of beets—2000 bushels is 60 tons, and the product of 60 tons will be 10,000 lbs. of sugar. The editor makes the following calculations as to the expected result of the experiment on the data here given:

10,000 lbs. white sugar worth at least 12 cts.	\$1,200
6 tons pomace,	30
Machinery and fixtures,	300
Premium from Massachusetts State Agricultural and other societies,	200
Massachusetts State Bounty,	300
	\$2,030

The editor has no doubt of the entire success of the experiment, and gives a statement from the report of the "Société d'Encouragement," from which it appears that farmers in France make sugar for 4 cents per lb. and that two young men, who invested 500 francs in the business, manufactured 100 lbs. white refined sugar daily, worth in that market 16 cts. a lb. and estimate the cost of their sugar to them as follows:

One ton of beets,	\$3.20
Cost of cutting, drying, and extracting the sugar,	4.00
Total cost for 180 lbs. of sugar,	\$7.20

The following estimate is from the memorial of Mr. Fleischman to Congress, on this subject, (which valuable document will be found at length in the last volume of the "Farmer and Gardener")—and while upon the subject we would join in the request of a valued correspondent in a late number of this journal, to know the result of the attempt which was made to enable Mr. Fleischman to do that which Mr. Bosson, editor of Yankee Farmer, bids fair to accomplish—viz. visit Europe, and from personal observation and the procurement of the most improved machinery or utensils, introduce the culture and manufacture into the United States—perhaps Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, would favor us with some light on the subject. Mr. Fleischman estimates that beets may be manufactured in this country at \$6 a ton:

One ton of beets will cost about	\$5.00
Cost of drying and extracting sugar,	6.00
180 lbs. white sugar will cost	\$11.00

Mr. Bosson predicates on this estimate of Mr. Fleischman, the following remarks, in which he shews the value of this new branch of agriculture, and yet he touches but slightly on the great increase in productiveness to milch cows by the use of the beet as a substitute for hay, which has been fully realized wherever the trial has been made:

"Take the above data for calculation, 10,000 pounds of beet sugar can be manufactured as follows:

2000 bushels beets,	\$300
Cost of drying & extracting sugar, 60 tons, at \$6, 360	

10,000 lbs. of white refined sugar, worth at least 11 cents,	\$1100
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The Massachusetts State Bounty of \$3 for every 100 lbs. of sugar manufactured in the state continues in operation till 1843,	300
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"With the advantages that will be possessed in this country, I believe the expense of manufacturing, as estimated above, is sufficiently high; and though some farmers who have not raised beets extensively, and who are not acquainted with the cheapest way of growing them, may think that \$5 per ton is too low; yet at a fair price for cultivation, a middling crop of beets will yield a handsome profit to the owner, as much so as other crops usually cultivated by farmers. The sugar beet usually yields 20 tons to the acre; at this rate the produce of one acre would amount to \$100. Some farmers have found it profitable to raise roots and sell them per ton at one third the price of hay, when hay was less than \$15 per ton; and there are probably no roots that can be raised at a less expense than sugar beets."

The new method of manufacture has been pronounced the 'finest discovery of modern times.' An analysis of the sugar beet shows that there are in 100 parts, 85 of water, 10.5 chrystalizable sugar, 4.0 fibrous, and .5 mucilage.

"By the old method, the beet was scraped and pressed; the juice, thus extracted, contained in suspension a quantity of acid and coloring, mucilaginous and gelatinous matters; these proved very injurious, and prevented the chrystalization of the sugar, and it was necessary to separate them by milk, blood, animal charcoal, &c. and the use of them required much expense and delay, and a loss of a considerable quantity of sugar.

"The new process is a simple one, and all the operations are performed at a moderate expense. Immediately after the beets are taken from the field they are cut into thin slices by a machine, and then dried. This process saves them from fermentation, and from the trouble of securing them from the frost, prevents the formation of acid, and they may be preserved some months and manufactured when convenient. When the slices are reduced to a coarse powder and mixed with hot water, the sugar readily dissolves, while the mucilage and other injurious substances are more slowly affected by the water; the pure juice is obtained, the water is evaporated, and the saccharine matter poured into moulds, where it crystalizes and forms sugar."

We fully concur with Mr. Bosson in the opinion, that "the subject is of the highest importance to the public, and has strong claims upon the attention of the agricultural community," and we are gratified in believing that in the middle and southern states, considerable attention is elicited to the subject. We expect in due time to lay before our readers some interesting information upon the subject from Col. Thompson of Louisiana, and Dr. Muse, of Maryland, and we respectfully solicit from other gentlemen engaged in the culture, to give their views and the fruits of their experience, to the public through the columns of the "American Farmer."

**MILE**—The following exhibit of the number of yards contained in a mile in different countries, will often prove a matter of useful reference to the readers of the Cultivator.

Mile in England or America,	-	1760 yds.
" Russia,	-	1100 "
" Italy,	-	1467 "
" Scotland and Ireland,	-	2200 "
" Poland,	-	4400 "
" Spain,	-	5028 "
" Germany,	-	5666 "
" Sweden and Denmark;	-	7233 "
" Hungary,	-	8800 "
League in England or America,	-	5820 "



## EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

## PROSPECTS FOR CORN AND COTTON IN MISSISSIPPI.

\* Clinton, 6th July, 1839.—Dear Sir: I mentioned in the presence of Col. Sidney S. Erwin Gen. Cowles, Mead and Dr. Erasmus D. Fenner, that I intended writing to you for your paper, and they requested me at the same time to get you to send it to each of them—I will be responsible for one year's subscription. We have an Agricultural Society in this place, and consider your paper will be of great service to us.

We have had rain for a fortnight or three weeks, almost every day, and sometimes excessively hard. Corn is uncommonly promising, except in a few instances where it was planted very early on thin land. Cotton is very large, but the joints are long—you know it cannot prosper under sudden or great vicissitudes of weather, yet if from this out we should be blessed with favorable weather we will have no cause to complain.

The country is quite healthy, and I think will continue so, unless hot and dry weather succeeds the past heavy falls of rain. The Vicksburg & Jackson rail road will be completed, and cars running on it in a few days as far as Edwards' Tavern, a distance from Vicksburg of about 20 miles; then I can go to the river and return the same day, and have plenty of time to transact business.

Times are still oppressive to some; but the present crop is abundant, and the price be from 12½ to 15 cts., Mississippi will be in a flourishing and healthy condition, if the legislature will pass laws to restrain the frauds practised in the state by the shameful and disgraceful system of banking. The Brandon Bank money is looking up a little since Shelton has resigned and Gov. Lynch has accepted the presidency. Yr. mo. obt. servt.

J. S. Skinner, Esq. JAMES MADISON SMITH.

Huntingtown, Md. July 20.—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will receive \$10, for which please send the American Farmer to the following named gentlemen, viz: Henry C. McCeney, Geo. Wilkinson, Wm. G. Deale, Chas. H. Weems, and John H. Somerville. You will direct John H. Somerville's to Prince Fredericktown, the others to this office, and all the numbers that have been published. Very respectfully, yours,

ALEX. HARRIS.

Athens, Monroe Co. Miss. July 27, 1839.—Having been formerly an attentive reader of the "American Farmer," I was anxious to see it have an extensive circulation in the neighborhood, and herewith hand you a list of a few subscribers—with a small exertion I can obtain as many more. Please forward them from the commencement to Col. Joseph Crocker, Col. John Fisher, John B. Davis, Esq. and Dr. M. W. Dibrell, Athens P. O. Monroe co., and to Col. Mauson Jones, Aberdeen. M. W. DIBRELL, M. D.

PROFITS OF FARMING.—Rev. H. Colman says: From the returns of hundreds of as intelligent farmers as are to be found in the state I have ascertained the fact, that charging labor at one dollar per day for a man, and the same for a single team, in a 6 years course of two manured crops and four unmanured, say for example potatoes, corn, small grain and grasses, and after paying the interest upon the land at fifty dollars per acre, and taking only a fair average of crops under good cultivation, it gives a return of 15 or 20 per cent. per year. This, when especially the greater security is taken into view, and all the wasted capital and risks and losses on the other are brought into the account, is as good a return as has been gathered from any commercial or manufacturing stock in the country, in the same length of time, extraordinary circumstances always excepted.

An improved species of Cotton has been discovered in Alabama. The Southern Agriculturist says that it grows much taller than the common plant and bears a number of short lateral branches only four or five inches in length, and bearing twin pods or clusters of six or seven pods on each branch. The cotton is finer than any other kind of short staple, commands four or five cents more, and the product is very much more abundant. The plant with leaves like other cotton, resembles the okra in other respects, and in good land reach a height of eight or nine feet. The seed is not in general use, and the small quantity to be had sells at very high prices. It ripens earlier than the other cotton, and stands a better chance, therefore, of escaping the worm, which is very destructive to late crops in the Southwest. [We hope this is not another humbug.]

HOEING CORN LATE WILL FREQUENTLY PROTECT IT FROM FROST.—Mr. Editor.—If an individual has, by a simple experiment, or long experience, discovered any thing of practical utility, calculated to benefit his fellow men, and the community, I hold that it is his bounden duty, as well as his privilege to communicate such facts, that others may participate with him in the blessing; and more especially when such knowledge can be imparted and not operate in the least prejudicial to himself.

I have been a cultivator of the soil from my youth, and for thirty years never failed in a crop of ripe corn.

My method has been, when, in the fall there are indications of frost and my corn in danger of not being ripe, I muster my hands and commence stirring the earth about one inch deep, with our hoes, having learned that stirring the ground, and loosening its surface, would more readily cause it to absorb the rays of the sun, and produce more heat than it would if it had not been disturbed.

I once had a piece of corn, about three acres nearly surrounded with woods, and much exposed to the frost. Before it was ripe there was every appearance of frost; and I commenced hoeing it. The sun shone clearly upon that and the following day, and the night succeeding there was a very severe frost. Early the next morning, I started out to examine its effects upon my corn, the fields and fences were white, and as I went through my neighbor's corn I found it stiff and consequently dead. I entered my field and although frost carried every thing immediately around it, my corn was not in the least injured, but was covered with a heavy dew. I obtained a good crop while my neighbor's was entirely cut off.

If you consider the above worth a place in your paper you may publish it. I. L.

WEST HALLOWELL, June 24, 1839.—Maine Cul.

This is "worth a place," and there is practical philosophy for the reason of it. Stirring the earth opens the pores; the consequence is, a greater collection of moisture upon the plants, which withstands frost.—Ed. Cul.

WASTE OF MANURE.—But as an example may perhaps bring this before you in a stronger point of view than in any way I can put it, let me suppose that some of you should purchase a little tea at a grocer's; as long as you keep it dry and shut up from the weather, it will preserve its original strength, even for years; but when you put it in a tea-pot, and pour water on it three or four times, the strength is all gone, and your tea becomes I may say useless matter. It is just so with your manure. I see it often placed in such situations that the rain water from your house and offices, and likewise from the higher grounds, all run through it; thus every shower floods day after day, carrying off always some part of the strength, until at length it is left dead and useless as the leaves thrown out of the tea-pot.

Surely no man in his senses will persist any longer in such gross mismanagement. If you were to observe a man quietly stand by and see his potatoes destroyed, which are to be the chief support of himself and family, you would say he was either mad or a downright idiot; and if this would be your opinion of him, what can you say of yourselves when you stand by and daily look on at the destruction of that manure by which your potatoes are to be produced?—Blacker's Essay.

GEESSE AS BAROMETERS.—A recent tourist in the Highlands mentions a novel mode an inn-keeper had of ascertaining what would be the state of the weather.—"He has only to send his fleet of geese to the loch-side, and if they put out to sea, it will be fair; if they anchor on shore, it will be rainy."—Quar. Jour. of Ag.

SALT FOR KILLING WHITE WEED.—When the white weed has not become too plenty upon the farm it can be eradicated, and its spread prevented by a little care and attention, and "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Many who have small patches upon their farms dig up all they can find, but still some of the roots are left and spring up the next summer to the no small annoyance of the farmer who supposed that he has rid himself of the pest. Mr. L. Whitman of this town, informs us that he followed the plan of digging until he was tired of it, for there would always some of the roots escape and show themselves the next year in spite of him. He then prepared a strong solution of salt and water, and poured it upon spots infested with the white weed. This effected a cure. If you have any of this weed beginning to show itself on your premises pickle it down.—Maine Far.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

## COTTON CULTURE.

Mr. Editor.—It is proposed in this communication to furnish a few rules best calculated to secure the highest production of cotton to the hand, and many of the secret causes of failure; and as the writer designs it more for the benefit of young than old planters, he hopes the more common suggestions it contains will be overlooked by those who might regard them as "a thrice-told tale."

In selecting lands for the cultivation of cotton, their location and quality are essential considerations. They should be fertile, and have a proper mixture of sand and clay.

If fertile, lay off nine acres to the hand; if old and thin, ten or twelve would be a fair crop. Lands that are stiff and old should be mellowed by early ploughing, when the soil is neither too dry nor wet, for all lands are injured if they do not pulverize in the ploughing, and when very dry they bake, and your working them is generally lost labor; if practicable, this ploughing should be before March. Where the land is flat, so that water stands, bed high; and if in mellow by one ploughing, bed up twice.

Open bed for seed with a narrow plough, followed by a press plough: soak the seed in stable or yard liquid manure, and after soaking roll them in ashes. Sow them in direct lines, at least three seed to every inch; and cover, then, with a board nailed to the plough stock with a gap over the seed. A week before planting, the seed should be tried to know if they would sprout or vegetate by soaking. After a thick stand is up, run a narrow plough with a board to shove down on each side: in two or three days, follow this furrow by a plough to throw back the earth to the cotton. Examine the cotton roots to see if many are dead or belted by a black circle; if so, chop out sparingly, and only where the stand is very thick, but if "all is well," chop out so as to leave a foot vacancy between each bunch. If the stand will not admit a stalk of sound cotton to every foot before you chop out, plough up and plant again if not later than the first of May: if however the stand appears safe when chopping out, run a plough after the choppers to throw up the earth, and fill the chop holes.

Stand safe, begin to thin "all hands" by the hand, without the hoe, pulling up weakly, unhealthy stalks, and leaving those more vigorous and growing. Pull up also with the hand all the large weeds and grass near the stalk. After this is over follow with another furrow, then the hoe; and not a single stalk ever again to be cut or bruised. The two first ploughings should be deep—all after, shallow; and an interval of more than three weeks should never pass without a ploughing, until the crop is "laid by." If "the old" grass is killed, late ploughing is useless. The tasks in hoeing are one to two acres, or more properly, according to the grass.

What are the causes of failure in a cotton crop? They are many, but I shall enumerate but one or two of those most common, and which can be avoided. Thinning with the hoe, negroes will cut up cotton, I care not what vigilance is exercised: the worse the stand, the easier the after work for them, and they know it. You may complain—you may punish—and yet turn your eyes away for ten minutes, and I'll engage as many stalks will be cut up by each hand within the time. Though it may be so, still it should not appear strange to the novice that such is the universal observation I undertake to say of every strict planter. Not one planter in fifty ever secures a stand where the hoe is used in thinning, their watchfulness or severity to the contrary notwithstanding; they may partially, but cannot fully remedy the evil with all their care and attention. The slave, as before observed, is interested to make the present and every future task easy to be worked; and by experienced craft, unless your eye is on the very stalk at the time, can cut it up, so that you will not be able to find whence it came. You must go before him and his hoe, and examine the stand, or in spite of yourself you will be duped and deceived.

If the overseer is over the hands, he does not like to bear the charge of neglect in detection; or is deceived and joins the negro in affirming "no stand was there before"—"it died out," &c.

It requires too, a close eye and a steady hand to cut one stalk, and leave another within an inch or two of it; which hardly one hand in ten has the care or ability to do as it should be done, and then a lie follows as an excuse. Again: Where a bunch of grass is around the cotton, the back must be bent, and perhaps the digitals are



to be pushed into the ground—all of which is "troublesome," when a dash of the hoe or an agricultural (not a rhetorical) flourish would sweep the whole, without any movement of the muscles.

The overseer does not like to stand from sunrise to sunset, watching every hand and every implement around him. Possibly he wanders off for recreation, and what is the result? The cotton is cut down—one stalk left, where five or six should be—the employer complains—and the agent or overseer in turn excuses himself as well as he can—he tells you it died, or that one stalk in two or three feet distance "produces as much;" so that your six bales to the hand, in expectancy, dwindles down in the end to three or four. When too late, it will have been found that it had been better to have given such a man four or five hundred dollars to have left your place, to engage another who might have guarded against these tricks so generally practised in the effort to procure a good stand—provided there are even twenty hands under his supervision.

With a good stand and fair seasons, if the land is moderately productive, the yield should be 800 lbs. of seed cotton per acre; and of nine acres, of course the produce would then be sixty-four thousand pounds in the seed, or six bales.

In this section of the country we plant entirely in the drill; and in my opinion the texture of the soil, together with the climate, renders it the more safe and correct way of planting; but not having thoroughly tested the mode of planting "in chops," I may not be therefore prepared to decide with accuracy upon this point.

It will depend pretty much on "remarks on former articles" whether I shall again trouble you and your readers, or not.

FAIRFIELD.

**IMPORTANT ARRIVALS**—In the good ship *Ellen Brooks* have arrived in wonderfully good order and condition, a dozen female improved Durham cattle—and about the same number of sheep and hogs. Although the ship has had a voyage of upwards of 50 days, every animal is doing well—the hogs (except one spotted sow) are all white with ears erect and uncommonly thin skins. We hope to have the means of giving a fuller history of this spirited and valuable importation.

**TURNIPS AFTER EARLY POTATOES**—After digging early potatoes, plough and harrow the ground, or go over it with the cultivator, which is the most expeditious method if you have one, then sow turnip seed, and if the season be favorable you will obtain a good crop. We have reference to potatoes of a very early kind, when the whole piece is dug early for the market.

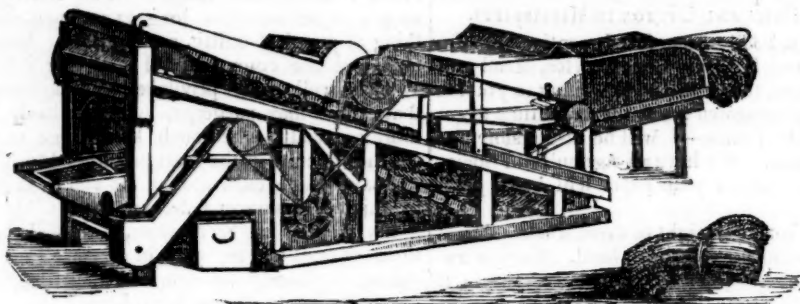
For late sowing, the Early Garden Stone turnip should be preferred to the common English, as the former is much earlier and when sowed late will produce the larger crop.—When these turnips are sowed quite late and attain only one third or one half the usual size, they are of excellent quality and keep much better than when fully grown. If packed in sand or pure earth in casks they will keep good till May.—*Yankee Farmer*.

**ADVICE FOR WATERING**—Make it a standing rule to water on the way before you arrive at the baiting place, be it noon or night; if there is no water by the way, do not (when once you have entered the stable) suffer any man to lead your horse to a river or horse pond, to wash his legs or drink, but give him warm water in the house.

If you ride moderately, you ought to let your horse drink at any time on the way; you may trust him, he will not take harm, but always refresh himself; but, if he has been long without water, and is hot, he will then over drink himself; and it may spoil him, because a load of cold water, greedily swallowed while he is hot, will certainly chill and deaden the tone of the stomach; but two or three go-downs are really necessary to cool his mouth, and may be allowed him at any time on the road.—*ib.*

Ezekiel Rhodes states that within one week after his sugar beet was exhausted, the butter from his three cows was reduced from 20 to 14 lbs. per week. His butter was in much higher repute while feeding on the sugar beet, than it had ever before been during the winter.—*Y. Farmer*.

The *Norfolk Herald* says that a lot of *Morus Multicaulis*, 4 feet high, was sold there on Friday at one dollar per tree!



PITT'S MACHINE FOR THRASHING AND CLEANSING WHEAT.

ANNAPOLIS, August 8th, 1839.

DEAR SIR—I now give you the days' work as performed by Pitt's Machine for thrashing and cleansing grain, on the 27th ult. as certified by Messrs Wilson, (the three sons of Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Easton Neck, Kent Co., Md.) Edward Pace, Esq. my son, Richard I. C. Jones, and myself. The machine got out in 15 minutes ten bushels white wheat as clean as it could be done by passing it through the fan three times, if got out in the common way.—Since that period I got out in 43 4 days, 1081 bushels wheat, and 336 bushels oats—1st day, 201 bushels; 2d day, 249; 3d 206; 4th, 252; 5th, 173 bushels red wheat, weighing 66 lbs per bushel by the steelyards, which will be an average of about 240 bushels per day, which divided into ten hours work per day, will give 24 bushels per hour. The large band from the horse power was old and rotten, and frequently broke, by which much time was lost—25 bushels per hour is a moderate calculation.

The wheat got out by this machine commanded 3 cents per bushel more than any other in the market; 15 cents was the highest price given for wheat on that day, which was heavier, but not clear of dust. Will not this circumstance add greatly to the value of this machine? There is an ingenious contrivance to throw the band pulley out of gear, so that when you want to stop the horse power suddenly, (if a horse should fall,) the cylinder ceases to revolve, and leaves the horse power to be checked at once.—A valuable horse's life was saved by this improvement—he was thrown down by the shaft, and his neck doubled under him, occasioned by a person passing before him while going around, which threw him back upon the shaft, and tripped him up. Mr Geo. Wilson of Kent County, on seeing the operation of the machine at Broad Creek, purchased for \$350 the right of one district in Kent County, [there are five districts in that County.] He cancelled that contract, and went on to Baltimore and purchased the right for the whole county. I have been engaged in machining wheat for thirty-odd years, and now hold the patent right for Allen's machine and horse power—I have also two English horse powers, imported by Mr. Dawson, the British Consul many years since, and which I consider the best horse power for a stationary machine, but rather too heavy for transportation. I mean to use Allen's horse power, as it will do as much work as the English—the whole machine, including the horse power, can then be carried from place to place in one wagon—in fact, 4 low wheels with a body constructed for the purpose ought to be prepared to transport it—it takes six hands to lift the machine into a cart, but four could do it on a car, or two carts will carry the whole concern. All other machines, I have no hesitation in saying will be thrown aside. The difference in the price at market, and the great saving of grain and labor in 2000 bushels, will pay

for the machine—it does not leave a grain in the straw, and the wheat never touches the ground, but is bagged and put on board a vessel, or in your granary, at one operation; it is pronounced in Baltimore to be more free from dust and dirt than any other wheat in the market. Never were measurers better pleased with handling a crop, there being no sneezing or coughing from dust—in fact, they could not but believe that it had been repeatedly and particularly well fanned.

I have already had application to thrash for farmers who had engaged other machines but are now determined not to make use of them if they can be accommodated with Pitt's Machine. The part that separates the grain cannot be attached to any other machine—the fan part can be taken off if thought desirable, but the machine makers here consider this as superior to any other ever produced. And think there is no room for improvement, except one which I have suggested, and which will be attached to any that are built hereafter, and will save the labor of one hand—that is, instead of the wheat falling into the boxes under the fan, I intend to fix a shoot that at an angle of 40 degrees will run the wheat from the fan into a large trough, alongside the machine, and thence be measured up and put into the bags at once—this can be done by raising the fan one foot higher; and the other improvement is, to have a fall leaf at the back of the fan to keep the wind from blowing the chaff and straw back, and thereby choke the riddle. I substituted an old door when occasion required it—this leaf hooks on and off at pleasure. The machine is simple enough in its construction, as you will perceive when you see it in operation.

Mr. Oliver Hyde, jr. Bradenbaugh alley, near the corner of Gay and Saratoga streets, Baltimore, is now engaged in making some of these machines at the price that will warrant the sale of them at \$110 to \$115. The patent right to use them will be about \$40 or \$50, and a horse power he thinks, can be made for about \$70 or \$80, which will bring the whole cost at about \$220 or \$230. I would refer you to the Albany Cultivator, of October 1838, and February 1839, for other particulars, where you will also see a draft of the machine.

Any further explanation will be given either by Mr. O. Hyde, as above, or by

Yours, respectfully,  
RICHARD I. JONES.

N. B. A good case may be made to cover the whole machine to protect it from rain, or a tarpaulin will answer every purpose. I will shortly be in Talbot with the machine, after I receive a letter from you.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.  
Oxford, near Easton, Talbot Co., Md.

**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND**—Aug. 3.—The following articles were presented at the exhibition this day:

**Vegetables**—From Henry B. Chew, (Epsom,) 6 very large tomatoes, weighing 6½ lbs.—Mrs. Prentiss: specimens of the sugar and red sweet beet, very fine.

**Ornamental**—Robt. Sinclair: 20 superb varieties Dahlias.—Henry Moore, Aisquith street: a double sun-flower of monstrous growth.—B. I. Cohen: a flowering specimen of the sophora japonica.—Dr. Edmondson: 8 seedling phlox, one of which very fine; 10 varieties of Dahlias; 4 hibiscus sinensis; many varieties of balsamina, white cluster rose, canna and erythrina christigalli.

Aug. 10.—**Vegetables**—Mr. Thos. Dixon: 2 varieties of lima beans, very fine, 1 quart each; 2 white egg plants.—Saml. Feast: a new variety of egg plant of a brilliant scarlet color, very beautiful.

**Fruit**—Mr. Tho. Dixon: 3 very fine cantaleups of the nutmeg or green flesh variety.—Samuel Feast: 1 doz. summer bon chretien pear, very large and fine; also a specimen of fine seedling pear.—Capt. Hall, of the brig Boxer: 2 varieties of pine apples from Cuba.

**Ornamental**—Tho. Dixon: 2 bouquets flowers.—Saml. Feast: a variety of flowers, consisting of dahlias, roses, &c.

THEOERICK B. SKINNER, Sec'y.

**COLUMBIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**—Among a variety of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c. presented for exhibition, at late meetings of this flourishing society in Washington, D. C. we notice the following:

By Mr. Hardin: One Bolmer's Washington plum, from the garden of Mr. Hooe, of Alexandria, D. C. measuring 6½ inches in circumference, and weighing 3 ounces. This

is the best specimen exhibited this season, and we are pleased to find that this valuable variety is becoming generally cultivated in this District.

By John Pierce, gardener to Thos. Blagden: Turnip rooted beets, two of which weighed respectively 10 and 7 pounds, and a gourd measuring 3 feet 7 inches.

By Geo. Shoemaker: Turnip rooted beet, weighing 6 lbs.; 2 ears of squaw corn, ripe: the seed of this was brought from Iowa; the ears were fit for the table by the 1st July, and were now mature. These ears were nearly 1 foot long, and the grain averaged ½ by 5-8 of an inch. Vegetable marrow, one fruit, weight 3½ lbs. Sweet peppers.

Mr. R. C. Washington: Rohan potatoes, 8 oz. each, and Chinese tree prolific corn, well matured.

Mr. J. H. Causten, jr. exhibited an ear of Egyptian corn, each grain of which is covered with an individual husk.

**RHUBARB**—This excellent plant which should have a place in every garden, is very easily raised, requiring nothing more than a rich loamy situation. It is an orchard in miniature, the stems of its leaves affording a substance which is an excellent substitute for apples, to make sauce or pies. The sauce made from it, is very wholesome and palatable, and will be a good preventive of bowel complaints.

It is said that by stewing it with sugar and preparing it the same manner as for the table, it may be bottled and corked up tight and preserved till winter.

Indeed, we do not see why it may not be kept as long as apple sauce, or any of the berries that are preserved in this way, without being bottled up. Some of our good housewives, had better try the experiment.—*Maine Farmer*.



CULTURE OF THE VINE.

(Concluded.)

The above described manner of making wine is the general practice founded on experience from time immemorial. (I must except the addition of sugar, which is not done in Europe, except by very few; and this is probably the reason that their wines vary more in quality, according to the seasons, than would otherwise be the case.) There are, however, many alterations, probably improvements, for the purpose of varying the qualities and properties of the wine. If a highly colored wine is desired, and this is much regarded in France, it is suffered to ferment longer in the vat. The coloring matter is obtained from skins by fermentation, which also extracts from the stems and seeds an astringent principle, which is very manifest in all red wines, and strongly marked in port. This astringency is certainly one of the good qualities of wine, when not in excess. I believe, that for one cask of white wine that is made in France, one thousand of red is produced. Some of the white wines are, however, more pleasant to delicate palates, (I mean generally, for there are many exceptions,) and in some cases are as wholesome, though their properties are different. The best white wines, if we except a very few of the choicest kinds, are probably those made of black grapes, of which champagne is the most noted. In making these wines, great precautions are necessary to prevent their acquiring any degree of color from the skin. It is according to the process of making champagne, that I make a white wine of my Madeira grape, which is known to a few gentlemen in Baltimore, and to many in South Carolina. The process is as follows: The grapes being fully ripe, and the weather favorable, the gathering commences as early as possible, for it ought to be discontinued by the middle of the day, unless the sky is cloudy, for fear the heat of the sun should tinge the juice. They are gathered and picked with uncommon care, so as not to bruise them and leave no rotten berries in the bunches, the finest of which are selected. As fast as the baskets of the gatherers are filled, they are very carefully and gently emptied into the press, if near enough, if not, in tubs to be carried to it by men; taking the utmost precaution lest they should be bruised by either removal, for fear the fermentation should commence and color the must. The grapes are gently arranged by hand in the press, and when it is full, they are pressed down, though not very hard, without their having been previously mashed. The juice thus obtained has at this time a little color; but this is deposited in the bottom with the lees. It is then put into casks, and treated afterwards in the same manner, as according to the other process above described. Before it is put into the casks, the strength of the must should be tried, and such sugar added as may be needed. In order to have the wine effervesce, it must be carefully excluded from the air as much as practicable, the vessels kept full, bunged very close, and after it has been drawn from its first lees, it should be twice fined with the white of eggs or isinglass at short intervals of time, so as to be able to bottle it in March. Very strong bottles should be selected for this purpose; the champagne ones being made for the express purpose, are probably the best. The corks should be of the very best quality, and fastened down with wire, or tied over with bladder, which answers both purposes of wire and wax.

Wine made in this manner is necessarily more costly than according to the other, for three reasons:—much more care and attention are required during the process; it is made of the ripest and most perfect juice; and lastly, because only a portion of it (about one-half) can be obtained by this process; for, on unscrewing the press, it is found that only the ripest berries are broken; all the others, though ripe enough for the usual purpose of making wine are left entire. The contents of the press have then to be passed through the rollers, or to be otherwise mashed, and put into the vat with the rest of the crop. This wine, when made with all due care, is nearly colorless, and, whether it is made to effervesce, as champagne, or not, is a very delicate and pleasant liquor, not having any of the astringency of colored wines. I have reasons to believe, that under certain circumstances, a small quantity of sugar-candy, about half an ounce per bottle, is added at the time of bottling it. This may add to its briskness, as it does to its taste. It is surprising to observe the difference between this colorless wine and the other made at the same time and with the same grape, the latter being fermented in the vat for twenty-four to thirty-six hours, more or less, as circumstances may require. Those which I make with my Madeira, which is a very suitable grape

for the purpose, have apparently no points of resemblance.

Rather than interrupt the description of the usual process of making wine, I have not inserted in its proper place, a subject on which writers as well as practical men do not yet agree. It is whether it is best to separate the berries from the stems, or to leave these and ferment the whole together. It is very probable that in this, as on most subjects of difference, both sides are right in particular circumstances. The advocates for stemming the grape, say, that by this operation, the wine is more delicate, and has none of the roughness imparted to it by the stems in the other mode of proceeding, and that the skins and seeds are sufficient to give it a due degree of astringency. The other party say, that the wine fermented with the stems is much more durable, and that its roughness disappears in a great degree as the wine acquires age, and that the greater quantity of tannin which it has acquired from the stems, and which produces its astringency, renders it a more tonic and wholesome wine, as well as a more durable one. Both are certainly correct in a certain extent, and where the grapes acquire a sufficient richness to make a desirable wine without the stems, as is generally the case in warm countries, it is certainly more pleasant to the taste, and where the grapes are deficient, the stems are properly left to add the very desirable quality of durability to it. When, therefore, it is desirable to stem the grapes, it is well to be informed of the speediest manner of doing it. Of the various ways which I have read of and tried, the following appears to me entitled to the preference. The grapes are thrown into a box, the bottom of which is made of canes, or narrow strips of wood, crossing each other so as to leave open squares of about three-fourths of an inch. This box being placed over a small vat or large tub, hogshead or the like, the grapes are rubbed by hand hard against the bottom, by which means the berries fall through and the stems being well shaken, are thrown into an empty vessel ready to receive them. These may be afterwards mashed and help to fill the vinegar cask. Some considerable time will be saved, when the grapes are stemmed, by placing the riddle or stemming box over the hopper of the rollers; for the berries, though a good deal mashed and bruised by the operation of stemming, are not sufficiently so. This operation adds a great deal to the time and trouble, at a season when both are precious.

It will perhaps be objected to my process of making wine, that, as I add some sugar to it, it is not the pure juice of the grape. True; but if the fruit is not sufficiently rich in saccharine matter, it seems to me allowable to supply the deficiency. It has been observed before, that the grapes of old vines are richer than those of young ones. The deficiency of sugar is therefore correcting itself gradually every year. Besides this, some seasons being very wet and cool, do not produce as rich a fruit as more dry and hot ones do; and it is well to know how to remedy the defect. Some persons recommend to supply the deficiency by the addition of brandy, which, I think, is objectionable—unless, perhaps, it be added before fermentation, when it is possible a chemical mixture may be the consequence; whereas, if it be added after the fermentation is over, the mixture is only mechanical. Whether it is prejudice in me or not, but I think it is always injurious to the wine to add brandy to it, unless it be done at the beginning of the process; and a great deal of it is probably evaporated during the fermentation. My little experience tells me, that spirits, either mixed with water or wine, attack the nerves, and are productive of many disastrous consequences to health, destroying the tone of the stomach, &c. I have always been of opinion that brandy is never added to wine in France, unless it be to prepare it and make it suitable for certain markets abroad. I never have read any book, or seen any person having any knowledge on the subject, but denied stoutly such addition being made for home consumption, until very lately, when I read in the "Manual of the Wine Drinker," (a new book,) that, in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, a certain kind of spirit, called "trois-six," is put in the wine in specified quantities; and about the same time I saw a lady, who is the owner of vineyards in that country, who avowed the same thing. What "trois-six" is, it is not possible for me to say from the name; but I presume it is alcohol, of a certain degree of strength. Be this as it may, I am satisfied it is only a recent practice in France, and I doubt its extension beyond the country where it is said to be adopted. Whether the practice is good or bad, I have no experience to determine; but it is very possible that the preference is given in that country to spirits over sugar, be-

cause the latter is much dearer than the former, in proportion to its effect.

There are various other processes of making wines of particular qualities, and in certain districts; but, as I am not practically acquainted with them, I shall only notice them very briefly. In places where they wish to make a strong wine, without the addition of either sugar or brandy, they reduce the must by boiling,—evaporating a quantity of its water,—whereby the proportion of the saccharine matter to the liquor is increased. Others attain the same object by laying the very ripe grapes on an extensive floor on straw; so that they dry almost to raisins. The great objection to either of these modes of proceeding, in a country of beginners, is that the quantity of wine made is thereby considerably diminished, and we naturally enough aim at quantity as well as quality, to which advantageous state of things we aim; and it appears to me more economical to supply the deficiency of sugar by sugar itself, than to do it by evaporating a part of the liquor.

There is another subject, intimately connected with wine making, which I have not yet noticed. It is the cellar. A good cellar,—one calculated to keep light and delicate wines,—ought to be so deep that no change of temperature is experienced in it throughout the year. It should also be rather dry than damp; for too much moisture is injurious to the casks. If I had such a cellar, I could easily make and keep wine without sugar; but in such as we have here,—dug only one, two or three feet deep, and merely covered by the floor of the house over it,—such wine would probably be too often affected, by the changes of temperature, to resist long. I have seen champagne, upwards of thirty years old, that has been kept in a cellar at least twenty-five feet deep, and it was as brisk as if it had only been two or three years old. We have then, as yet, no chance of getting accustomed to the use of very light wines, which are gentle in their effects, tonic, exhilarating, and not producing intoxication, unless drunk to a very great excess; and even then, the consequences of intoxication, by such wine, are not as injurious as that produced by the stronger ones. If, however, intoxication is the object, it is much more readily obtained by brandy itself, without resorting to the force of drinking it mixed with wine and calling it exclusively by the latter name.

Where they have good and deep cellars, it is not usual to put the wine into them before it has been drawn off its first lees; but it is kept until that time in what is called a "celier," which corresponds more with our cellars here. A good cellar, then, should be twenty-five or thirty feet below the surface of the ground, vaulted with stone or brick, and have apertures leading to the external air. Wine, in good casks well filled, or still better, in good bottles filled to very near the cork,—about three-quarters of an inch at most,—well corked and waxed, and kept in a cellar where there is no light or any change of temperature, must if it were sound when put in, remain sound for many years, though it be not a very strong wine.

I have, sir, given you a very diffuse and prolix account of the culture of the vine and of the making of wine, and I hope it will be found sufficiently intelligible, and that your readers will be able to separate the wheat from the abundant chaff.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
N. H. ARBEMONT.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—As many of our readers are interested in the great work which is now in progress to connect more closely the Southern and Western States, the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati rail road, we publish the following extract from a communication from its President, Gen. Hayne, called forth in reply to the reports that the idea of prosecuting that work beyond Columbia had been abandoned. After denying the statement in general terms, and making some remarks in reference to the prospects of the undertaking, and the co-operation which will be necessary for its prosecution to its full extent, he goes on to explain the designs and the measures of the corporation, as follows:

"For my own part, I have no hesitation in saying, that whilst my original purpose remains unchanged, to carry the road from Charleston to the West, as far and as fast as our means may permit, not stopping short of the Ohio



river, unless compelled to do so by the failure of that co-operation and support, without which we have uniformly declared it would be utterly impossible to effect the object; yet I always have been, and still am, most decidedly of opinion that the work should progress *step by step*, so that in the event of a failure in any part of our calculations, the country may reap the full benefit of our expenditures. A rigid adherence to this system is, in my judgment, indispensably necessary. In abiding by this safe and sound rule of action, we may perhaps disappoint the expectations of those who expected the immediate commencement of operations along the whole line. The slowness of our progress has, we know, been the subject of some complaint, and occasionally of censure, on the part of those who were entirely ignorant of what had actually been done. The purchase of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad gave us, ready made to our hands, 62 miles of road leading towards Columbia, and 126 miles to Augusta, in Georgia. If we had been compelled to construct this road, it would certainly have cost us between two and three millions of dollars, and the work could not have been accomplished under three years. Now there is very little difference between the construction and the purchase of a railroad, for which, of course, we have to pay. Of the funds raised for carrying on our operations, upwards of a million and a half of dollars have been already paid to the stockholders of the Charleston and Hamburg Company on our purchase. But the road itself was, at the time of the purchase, undergoing a thorough repair; and it was considered sound policy on our part to incur any expense that might be necessary to put it in complete order. An embankment has accordingly been thrown up, and a new and improved railroad iron laid down along the whole line, at a further expense to the company of several hundred thousand dollars. The result of these measures has been, to convert the Charleston and Hamburg road from one of the worst to one of the best in the Union, whether we regard the safety or the celerity with which it conveys passengers, goods, and produce; and we confidently expect that, under its improved organization, the future receipts on this road will afford a satisfactory profit on the amount invested in it. But, in addition to this 136 miles of road, we have laid out our main trunk, extending from Branchville to Columbia, 66 miles, or 128 from Charleston, the whole of which is under contract, of which a large portion has been graduated, and several sections entirely finished. It is expected that early next winter, the road from Branchville as far as Orangeburg will be put in operation, and that within a year the whole road to Columbia will be finished, when we shall have upwards of *two hundred miles of railroad in full operation*. If any one will examine the Charleston and Hamburg road, and compare its condition now with what it was two years ago, and then extend his examination to the work now going on between Branchville and Columbia, we think it will be acknowledged that our work has not 'slumbered.'

"In addition to what is here stated, we have established a Bank, with a capital already paid of a million and a half of dollars, which, during the six months of its existence, has been able, with the aid of the Charleston and Hamburg road, to declare a dividend equal to about six per cent. on the amount paid in by stockholders. To sum up in a few words the present condition, policy, and prospects of the company, we would state that we have purchased, and almost reconstructed, a road 136 miles long, connecting us with all the improvements going on in Georgia, Alabama, and the whole Southwest, on which two-thirds of the purchase money (amounting, with the repairs, to near \$2,000,000) have been already paid. We have laid out the road to Columbia, a distance of 128 miles, in the graduation of which great progress has been made, and which is now going on rapidly. We have surveyed, by several routes, the entire line from Charleston to Lexington. We have established a Railroad Bank, with a capital which now amounts to a million and a half of dollars, and whose profits for the last six months have been at the rate of *eight per cent. per annum*, and we hope so to regulate our measures hereafter as to extend our road, step by step, bringing into use successive sections from time to time; and, while these operations are going on, to be able, from the profits of the road and the bank, to afford reasonable dividends to our stockholders on the whole amount of their investments. To accomplish all this, it is believed that nothing is necessary but the continued cordial and zealous support of the stockholders and the country.

"I will only add, for general information, that the next instalment of \$5 on each share will not be called for before the 20th October next. Believing that the information I have thus attempted to afford would be acceptable to the Public, I avail myself of the occasion to lay it before them.

"I am, very respectfully, &c.

"ROBERT Y. HAYNE."

### THE SILK CULTURE.

#### ASKING PRICE FOR MULBERRIES.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Sir: In a late number of the American Farmer, you mentioned that both buyers and sellers were making great inquiry about the price of the *Morus Multicaulis* the coming fall, and that you would be glad if sellers would fix upon some price that you might be able to give an answer, adding that you would act as agent for either buyer or seller.

I have some of these trees growing on my farm called Holliday's Point, on Nansemond river, twelve miles below Suffolk. You may sell 5000 at 20 cents (twenty cents) per foot, measuring the main stem, the roots and limbs to be thrown in (they generally abound in the latter) to be delivered on the farm, (or at the landing on the farm) towards the end of October; or at any other port, at the expense and risk of the purchaser. I think by fall the trees will measure from 5 to 10 feet. The greater part of them are growing on what may be called common corn land, and have not been manured. Some of the trees are from roots; on these, only one main stem would be left, with its branches. Or if preferred, I will take two cents per eye, and twenty-five cents for each root.

Chuckatuck, Va. Aug. 6, 1839.

HIGHFIELD COCOONERY.—We found time, on Wednesday afternoon, to improve, to our own pleasure, the delightful weather, by driving to the farm of Philip Physic, Esq. in the north part of Germantown, and examining the Highfield Cocoonery, which that gentleman has, by an immense expenditure, established. The position selected is highly favorable; the land is good; and, on a pleasant elevation overlooking the town and rich scenery south, is erected the cocoonery, a building one hundred and twenty feet long, and thirty-five feet wide, three stories.

In one room of the basement of this building, is a handsome steam engine for propelling the machinery, and with it parts of the appliances of the establishment; adjoining is a repository for leaves, where they are kept dry without withering; and beyond are culinary arrangements.

Above this, are the apartments for the family use, which, as we were within the prescribed limits of dinner, say three and five, we saw were not useless.

Above this, we saw a small room in which the eggs of the silk worm are hatched, and learned that in a single morning no less than thirty-five thousand were hatched in it.

The feeding room, which is also the place where the spinning is done, is an immense hall, supplied with rows of shelves, in which were hurdles for the worms, many thousands of which, of different sizes, were eating as heartily as if they were dining out; arrangements were made immediately above the hurdles for spinning, or formation of the cocoons. The galleries between these ranges of shelves were laid with railways, and locomotive steps for reaching the different hurdles were placed on the rails, so that the persons thus employed could move along with entire ease.

On the very summit of the building is a reservoir, which will contain about thirty-five hogsheads of water, from which pipes descend to every room, and to different parts of the same room. This reservoir is supplied with water from a well near the building, the water from which is pumped, and is conveyed up to the house, a distance of *sixty-three feet by dog power*. That is, a large wheel, about ten feet in diameter, is turned by a dog, who amuses himself by running inside of it, like a squirrel in a cage. This is no involuntary labor, the dogs take to the wheel as kindly as if they were after a rabbit.

On the ground east of the building are growing about four hundred thousand *Morus Multicaulis* trees, all apparently thrifty; of these we perceive that Mr. Wolbert will sell at auction *two hundred and fifty thousand*, in September, leaving enough to furnish a good supply for the establishment in the coming year. The whole arrangements of the Highfield Cocoonery are made with an evident intention of carrying the business through all its

stages, not to depend on the profits of an enlarged demand for trees, or any adventitious circumstances, but to make the cultivation of the tree, and the manufacture of silk, a business of the place.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

For the advertisement of the sale of the trees mentioned in the above, see advertising page.

TREES.—At Summit Bridge, Del., growers are offered 40 cents. At Norristown the same has been offered and refused for trees two feet high and upwards, as they may grow. Near Petersburg, Va., two contracts have been made for buds at 1 and 1½ cent each, and some smaller contracts at 2 cents. Some persons there have sold their trees at 50 cents each, and 30 has been refused for entire lots. In Baltimore, large sales have been made at 35 cents, cash before delivery, and much higher prices have been offered in property. A gentleman in Virginia, who invested \$2400 in trees the present spring, has sold the produce of that sum for \$17,000, after allowing one-fourth for cultivation. Another has been offered \$10,000 cash for the product of 11,175 roots. At Norfolk, 50 cents was paid last week for a lot of fine trees, and it would perhaps be impossible to purchase any more there at less than that. At Swedesborough, N. J. the same price has been given within a few days. In various places round this city we know of sales taking place at much higher prices, but for the present decline particulars. We know of 25 cents cash now, having been offered and refused for 50,000 trees of fair average growth, taking all on the ground. We are authorized to sell four brick houses in this city, in an excellent neighbourhood, and paying six per cent. interest clear of taxes, in exchange for trees of good fair size at the market price. We may add to the above, that we do not know of a single lot of trees, except very small ones, having been sold since our last number at less than 25 cents.—*Morris' Silk Farmer.*

Dr. Wm. M. Gemmill, of St. George's, Del. has fed this season about 15,000 of the mammoth white and long grey two-crop worms, principally on the *morus alba*. The worms were very large, measuring from 3½ to 4½ inches long. The cocoons from the mammoth white weighed 146 to the pound, largest size; the second size about 180 to the pound. The millers are now cutting out and depositing their eggs, and from appearances are going to yield a large quantity, which the doctor will have for sale. He has also been successful in growing the *Morus Multicaulis* this season, having a large lot of trees that will now (July 22) average over two feet high, and many of them will now measure 4½ and 5 feet. This lot of trees, and a lot of about 40,000 belonging to John Sutton, of the same place, are probably the best lots of trees in the State, having come up very well.—*Ibid.*

The Baltimore Patriot of the 10th inst. says: "We have just seen a gentleman who informs us that he has, within a few days, sold 10 acres of *Morus Multicaulis*, now growing on his place near this city, for thirty-eight thousand and some odd hundred dollars."

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND SILK WORMS.—The experiments making in this city and its neighborhood, have partaken of all the fortunes incident to the season. Some few individuals have succeeded in three-fourths of the cuttings planted by them this spring. In other cases, and including the Annapolis Silk Company, scarcely more than one-fifth or one-sixth of what they planted have succeeded. All the roots that were planted succeeded to admiration. Better trees for their age are not to be found any where. The company is estimated to have about 7500 trees. Several individuals have about half that number each.

Mr. Reveli, (agent of the company,) had this spring about 25,000 worms, a considerable part of which he appropriated to making experiments and observations upon the various diseases to which the worms are liable, in order to become familiar therewith. He obtained from the remainder about 15,000 cocoons, mostly of the mammoth yellow, of the largest kind and finest texture of silk, the whole of which were allowed to cut out, in order to obtain eggs. The supply of eggs is therefore considerable. They prove to be in the proportion of about two-thirds males, to one-third females.

A second hatching of the worm this season, to the number of about 5000 are now beginning to feed.—*Annap. Rep.*



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

**A GOOD WIFE.**—A good wife is one who regulates her disposition according to the fortunes of her husband, who when he is depressed in spirits, exercises all those peculiar properties for which women are distinguished, endeavoring to lessen the burthens of his melancholy, and prove to him that whatever may go wrong in the out-door world, in her he may always expect sympathy and support. A good wife is one who upon all occasions is willing to share the destiny of her husband, provided that husband has not forfeited every claim to her respect and affections, by the brutality or unmanliness of his conduct. She must bend over him in patient attention, in his hour of sickness; wipe the feverish drops from his brow, and smooth the pillow of his anguished moments.—She must repel the most remote reproaches of his character, watch carefully over his worldly goods, and preserve from waste and spendthrift all that he hoards up with patience and toil.—She must as far as in her lies, meet him with kind feelings and outstretched arms from his daily vocation; be equally guarded of her person as if the sacred knot had not been tied; treat with becoming reserve the insidious familiarity of the licentious and the depraved, and ever act in the company of others with the fondness of a wife, yet with the dignity of a high-souled woman.

The preservation of her husband's affections, must be a matter of paramount importance to the enlargement of his fortune. She must walk in such a way before the world that calumny may never reach her, for in the preservation of an unsullied name, she not only contributes to the happiness, but the honor of her husband. If her disposition is naturally violent, it should be all turned into the channel of affection, and above all, she should never give way to momentary anger, nor be warped in her opinions as to the fidelity and honor of her husband, by the representation of another. These are what we should deem some of the qualifications of a good wife.

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**—Potash and soda are the two common and abundant alkalies used in every family every day. The first in the form of soap, pearl ash, saleratus, quick lye, saltpetre, &c. The other in the form of common salt, (muriate of soda,) and sometimes in other combinations.

Lime and magnesia are called alkaline earths; the former is frequently put with ashes in leach tubs, where it absorbs the carbonic acid combined with the ashes or potash, and by that means gives a greater power in acting on the grease or oil matter used for the soap. It is more effectual than red hot horse shoes in keeping witches from the soap, and is more certain than either the new or full moon, in gratifying industrious housewives with "good luck," in this branch of domestic economy.

Acids and alkalies neutralize each other.—Consequently, if an accident occurs from vinegar, sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) nitric acid, (aqua fortis,) muriatic acid (spirit of salt,) or any other acid, apply potash, soda, ammonia, quick lime, magnesia, or some alkali or alkaline earth.

If an accident occurs from an alkali, apply vinegar or a weak solution of some of the stronger acids.

By a knowledge of the properties and the relations of the two classes of substances, constantly used by housekeepers, stains on garments can frequently be removed or prevented, cooking improved, and frequently life saved.

Oxygen is the vital portion of the atmosphere and the agent which supports respiration, sustains combustion, produces rust on metals, changes the juice of the apple, first into sugar, then alcohol, then vinegar, and finally putrefaction, causes light and sower bread, darkens the shade of certain colors and destroys others, and produces some influence on every thing at all times.—*Genesee Far.*

**CURE FOR DYSENTERY.**—At this season of the year, when so many persons are afflicted with this most distressing disease, every thing likely to afford relief should be made public. The following is said to be a certain cure. A trial of it, at least, we should think, could do no harm. Take of Indian corn, roasted and ground in the manner of coffee, (or of coarse meal browned,) and boil in a sufficient quantity of water to produce a strong liquid like coffee, and drink a tea-cup full warm, two or three times a day. One day's practice, it is said, will ordinarily effect a cure.

A gentleman informs us, that in passing through the lower section of Prince George's county, he was shewn

several Sheep the property of R. W. Bowie, Esq. the largest of which, it is supposed, will weigh between one hundred and fifty and two hundred pounds. They cost fifty dollars each, and were procured by Mr. B. with a view to improve the breed of sheep on his farm.—*Annep. Rep.*

**UNDER DRAINING.**—Extract of a letter from our friend E. Marks, of Navarino:

"I would embrace the present opportunity to bear testimony to the utility and importance of under draining. When I commenced reading the Farmer, I had heard very little, and knew still less of under draining. But after reading much of the beneficial results which others had derived from under draining, I determined to try it on a small scale myself, and so well did I succeed, that I immediately determined on draining a field of about seven acres, which was so wet as to be useless, except for pasture, and poor enough for that. It was so wet, that very little, if any, had ever been ploughed, and most of it was quite springy. I caused over two hundred rods of stone under drain to be made, at an expense of about fifty cents per rod. Whilst this was doing, some of my neighbors laughed at what they were pleased to call a useless expenditure of money, whilst others watched the progress of the work, but doubted the utility. Early last spring I gave it one ploughing—sowed a part with barley and planted the remainder with corn, potatoes and ruta baga, and I think I do not overrate the produce when I say that the clear profits on the crop has amply paid me for the expense of draining, and the field is now left in a good condition for tillage. My neighbors who doubted are now convinced of the utility of under drains, and are making preparations to reap the benefits which may be derived from skilful and thorough under draining.—*Gen. F.*

**GATHERING AND PRESERVING SEEDS.**—It will soon be time to think about gathering seeds of many kinds for next year. There are but few people who consider that plants as well as animals may be much improved by selecting the best, most perfectly grown and earliest seed. The next year's crop will not only by this means be increased in quantity, but its quality will also be improved. All kinds of seeds that grow in husks or pods should be strung up and suspended from the ridgepole or a rafter in the garret where they will be out of the way of mice, and where they will dry gradually. Great care should be taken to keep them from an excess of moisture which will cause them to mould and destroy the germinative principle; and on the other hand, they will not be so good if they are shelled out (especially if it is done before they are perfectly ripe) and placed in the sun, or any situation where they will dry very rapidly: they thus become shrivelled and will not so readily vegetate, although the vital principle may not be destroyed. The seeds of squashes, pumpkins, cucumbers, melons, &c. should be carefully cleaned from the pulp which surrounds them, and then placed in a situation where they will dry gradually, being every day stirred up or turned to prevent their moulding. Seeds after being thus prepared, may be preserved almost any length of time, in a perfectly good state by packing them in pulverized charcoal and keeping them in a dry place, or stopping entirely from the air in a glass bottle.—*ib.*

**USE OF LIME.**—Formerly in England, as now in Pennsylvania, in most cases the lime was simply drawn from the kiln and spread over the field in the desired quantity, and left to slake without further care. But this method was found objectionable for the following reasons:

Lime, to produce its greatest effect must be applied to the soil as intimately as possible; and this can only be done when the operation of slaking is completely performed. It is found too, that it has a tendency to descend in the soil, and that it should be applied only to the surface; never ploughed in to any great depth; simple covering is all that is required. It is found, too, that when allowed to slake in lumps, it is apt, unless stirred before adhesion can take place, to run into masses, or adhere so as materially to prevent its incorporation with the soil; to avoid these evils, and secure the full effect of the lime, the practice with the best English and Scotch farmers, who use the most of it in their husbandry, is to thoroughly slake it first, and while in the state of a quick lime powder, apply it to the soil. The practice according to the British Husbandry, which is most esteemed, is to place the quantity to be used fresh from the kiln, upon the fallow in piles of about a bushel and a half each, which conical heaps

are immediately covered with some fresh soil made very fine, laid on moderately thick, and clapped close down with the back of the spade or shovel.—This excludes air or rain, and in this state it remains for a few days, when it will be found the moisture from the earth has completely slaked it. The frequency of the heaps will of course be depending on their size, and the quantity applied. It is now evenly spread over the soil, ploughed in with a shallow furrow, and well harrowed in every direction. By using it in this way, the slaking is complete, the powdered lime is perfectly caustic, it combines with the soil readily, and a much less quantity will produce the effect of larger ones applied in the common mode. The ground should be dry at the time of spreading, and if there is no rain for some hours or days afterwards, the effect is heightened. The teams used in a field spread with caustic lime, should not go into it with their legs wet as an injurious effect would be produced.

Other methods are adopted for reducing the lime to powder, such as wetting a load at a time in the field, and stirring it while the water is applied; but this working is unpleasant, if not dangerous, from the fumes of the lime, and the slaking is usually not as complete, nor can it be as easily or evenly spread, as by the last mode. When lime has ceased to be caustic, as it will when exposed to the air after slaking, the mode of its application is not so essential, only remembering that the finer the better, and that it should never be ploughed in deep.—*Gen. Far.*

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

**At New Orleans,** on the 31st ult. were received the accounts from England by the Great Western. Its effect was to put a stop to all transactions, except at a considerable decline, and up to the 3d no sales had been made.—The stock of Cotton on the 3d was 18,951 bales.—Sales of 400 hhd. tobacco were made during the week ending on the 3d at 9a 14c—the stock was 3989 hhd.—Flour was firm at 46a, which was attributed to the small quantity of sweet on hand, the short supplies received and the low stage of water, which it was supposed would stop the boats above. Nothing doing in Provisions generally—lard sold quickly at 9a 1c for a good article—Whiskey 43a44c; Bagging 25c; Rope 8a9c; no change in Coffee, and demand limited. Grain is in improved demand—Corn sold at 60c; Oats 50a52c and scarce; Corn on the ear 87c per bbl.

**At New York,** last week, the sales of cotton were 2750 bales, chiefly for home use, and at reduction of 4c. on the lower qualities—the range of price was from 10 to 14c. A cargo of Turks Island Salt sold at 37c bu. Sugars inactive, the stock is 14,000 hhd. The sale of the Omega's Teas exhibited an advance of 10 to 20 per cent on the sale of the London's cargo for young Hyson, and an advance on all other kinds; this is equal to 20 per ct. advance on the prices of last winter.

**At Richmond,** the inspections of Tobacco continue to average 80a90 hhd. per day—prices are gradually on the decline for best qualities—and rather higher for middling and low brands. Very little Flour selling—nominal value of old 55.50a57.50—new country brands 55.75a56—city mills 56.50. The supplies of wheat come in freely—sales at \$1.10a1.15; some inferior sold for \$1; white sells at \$1.15a1.17; last sales of Corn at 75c; new Oats 37a37c.

**At Cincinnati,** for the week ending on the 6th inst. business continued much depressed, "owing chiefly" says the Gazette, "to the unparalleled scarcity of money."—Flour sold at \$1.14a1.56; Whiskey in demand at 38a38c.—Sight checks on the East 14a2 per ct. prem.

**At Williamsport,** (Md.) on Saturday, Flour was 54a53-8; Wheat 105a110; Corn 60c; Oats 33a35c.

**At Fredericksburg,** on Saturday morning, Flour was 45a51.8; Corn 70c.

**At Alexandria,** on Saturday morning, Flour was quoted at 45.80 for new wheat—but little old coming in, and it sells at 25c per bbl less. Wheat 110a112; Rye 60a65; Corn, white 65a70; yellow 75a80.

**At Winchester,** (Va.) Saturday, Flour was 45.30; wheat 41; Rye 70c; Corn 80a90; Oats 40c.

**At Philadelphia,** August 10. Cotton is in better demand, but the stocks light. Sales of 150 bales at 13a15c for New Orleans and Upland.

The sales Flour and Meal have been confined entirely to supplying the retail demand, at 45.75 to 6 for fresh ground, and 45.50 for good old stock flour. The stocks are decreasing. Rye Flour—a small sale was made at 43.50 per bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand—sales of over 2000 bbl. at 43.37a per bbl.

Sales of Wheat limited, at 1.25a1.31 per bushel. About 2000 bushels sold this week. Rye—small sales at 80c. Corn—sales of 4a5000 bushels, at 78 for yellow, and 75a76c for white. Oats moderate; sales of Southern at 29a33c.

**Tobacco.**—The market is very dull, and the only sale reported this week is a small lot of Kentucky at 13c. on time.

**Cattle.**—There was a fair supply of Bevers, and the range from 47 95 to 6 95 in quantity.



## PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

ASHES—Slacked,		10	PROVISIONS—	
Bricks—			Beef, Balt. mess,	16 50
Run of kiln per M.		\$7 00	Pork, do do	18 00
Hard or arch		8 00	do prime	15 00
Red or paving		9 50	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	12 1/2
COFFEE—Ha. lb.		10 a 11 1/2	Hams, do cured	14a14 1/2
Rio		10 1/2 a 10 1/2	Middl'gs, do do	10 a 11
COTTON—			Shoulders, do do	11 1/2
Virgin. good, lb.		14 a 15 1/2	Lard, West. & Balt.	12a 13
Florida,		15 a 17	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	13
Alabama		00 a 17	do do "2,"	11 1/2
Louisiana, pri.		00 a 17	do Glades "2,"	00
Mississippi		a 00	Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a10
FEATHERS—			Rice—pr 100 lb.	5 00a5 25
Am. geese, lb.		54	SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33a35
FISH—			SEEDS—Cloverdo.	12 a 13
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.		11 50	Timothy do.	2 75 a 3 00
Herrings		5 37	TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
FLOUR, &c.—			Y. Hyson	37a 74
City Mills, sup. bbl.		6 00	Gunpowder	60a1 00
Howard st. do		5 75a5 87	Imperial	55 a 64
Susquehanna		a 5 87	TOBACCO—	
Rye		— a —	Com., 100lb.	5 00a5 50
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.		4 37	Brown & red	6 00a6 50
do.		hhd. 18 50	Ground leaf	7 00a13 00
Chopped Rye 100lb.		2 12	Or. to mid. col.	9 50a12 00
Ship stuff, bush.		37a 40	Col. to fine red	12a14 00
Shorts,		22	Yel. to fl. yel.	10 00a15 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white		1 14 1/2	Wrappery, suitable for	
Wheat, pri. red		1 10a1 12	segars,	10 00a20 00
Rye, new		75 a 76	Virginia	6 00a10 00
Corn, white		74 a 75	Ohio	8 00a16 00
do yellow		80 a 82	Kentucky	6 00a13 00
Oats		31 a 32	St. Domingo	13 00a18 00
Beans, white		0 00a1 75	Cuba	15 00a30 00
Peas, black eye		1 37a1 00	Wool—	
NAVAL STORES—			Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a70
Pitch, bbl		1 62	Full bld. Merino	50a55
Tar,		2 12	1-3 & 4 do.	42a47
PLASTER PARIS—			native & 4 do.	37a42
Cargo, ton,		3 75	pulled, lambs	40
Ground, bbl.		1 37a1 50	unwashed	25a33
SUGARS—			S. Ame. clean	25
Hav. wh. 100lb.		11a12 00	Sheep skins, each	25a30
do brown		8 00a8 50	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
N. Orleans		6 50a8 70	To Pittsburgh, 100lb.	1 75
LIME—Burnt,		35 a 40	To Wheeling	2 00

**Tobacco.**—The market for all descriptions has been very quiet this week, and the transactions confined to limited parcels, at prices corresponding with the prevailing rates of last week, which are pretty well sustained. Holders are rather more firm than they otherwise would be, on account of the smallness of the stock of Maryland. We continue former quotations, viz: Common quality of Maryland at 5a6; Middling at 7a8; good 9a10; fine and leafy 11a12. Some few lots of Ohio have been taken within the range of quotations, viz: \$6.50a8 for common; \$9a12 for good; and 14a16 for fine. The inspections of the week comprise 550 hhd. Maryland; 241 hhd. Ohio; 13 hhd. Virginia; and 3 hhd. Kentucky.—Total 807 hhd.

The following is the amount tobacco inspected at the State warehouses in the city of Baltimore, from the 1st of January, 1839, to the first day of August, inst:—Maryland 10,270; Ohio 1,752; Virginia 855; Kentucky 401; Pennsylvania 22.—Total 13,300.

**Cattle.**—The supply of Beef on the hoof, brought to market since our last report, has been fully equal to the demand, and prices have declined 50 cents per 100 lbs. About 350 head have been offered, nearly all of which were sold at prices ranging from \$6.50 to 8 per 100 lbs. the first for inferior, and the last named price for strictly prime grass cattle.

**Flour.**—The market for Howard street continues very dull, and we have to note a decline in prices, owing to the scarcity of money—the sales for cash are very limited; the store price we quote at \$5.87 1/2, and \$5.75 from wagons—the receipts this week have been fair. Susquehanna is held at \$5.87 1/2. Sales of City Mills at \$6.

**Grain.**—The supplies of wheat are fair, prime red is worth \$1.10a1.12; white \$1.12a1.15. Rye at 75a76c, and scarce. Corn, there is but little yellow in the market, we quote at 80a82c; white do. 74a75c, full supplies. Oats 31a32c.

## GENUINE NORTH DEVON CATTLE

For Sale—Enquire of J. S. SKINNER & SON.  
No. 1. Bull Young Malcolm, 3 years old, bred by and procured from Mr. Patterson, \$150  
2. Cow, 5 years old, same stock, 100  
3. Cow, 5 years old, bred by H. Thompson, and by his Bull Hamlet, 100  
4. Yearling heifer, out of No. 2, by No. 1, 75  
5. Yearling heifer, out of No. 3, by No. 1, 75  
6. Yearling heifer, out of a Devon cow bought of Mr. Macdon, and by No. 1, 75  
7. Bull calf, out of No. 3, by No. 1, 50  
8. Heifer calf, out of No. 2, by No. 1, 50  
A 3-4th Devon Cow, by No. —, a good milker, 50  
Any one wishing to buy two or more, an abatement will be made.  
as 14

## PEDIGREE OF "DONALD BAIN,"

A thorough bred yearling short-horn or Durham Bull, for sale—Price 200 dollars. Enquire of J. S. SKINNER & SON.  
"Donald Bain's" sire is my full blooded Bull "Young Malcolm." "Young Malcolm" was got by "Tecumseh," out of "Zenobia"; the two latter were purchased by the late Mr. Carroll of Carrollton, from Col. Powel. "Tecumseh" was got by Col. Powel's Bull "Malcolm." (See Herd Book)  
"Donald Bain's" dam is my beautiful full blooded Cow "Strawberry." "Strawberry" was got by "Young Malcolm," out of "Young Sarah," the daughter of "Sarah," (also bought by the late Mr. C. of C from Col. Powel,) by "Tecumseh." au 14

## SALE OF SHORT HORN STOCK.

The following Stock will be disposed of at Public Sale on the Folly Farm, Elkridge, on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair; if not, the first fair day following, at the same hour, viz: 6 Milch Cows, 4 of which are 3-4ths improved Short Horn blood. 9 Heifers and Heifer Calves, 7-8ths ditto.  
Some of the former are in calf, by Mr. MacTavish's improved Short Horn Bull "Young Malcolm."  
2 yoke of working Oxen.  
4 working Mules.  
2 do Horses.  
40 head of Sheep, Lambs and Wethers.  
Also (if not previously sold by private bargain,) "Donald Bain," a full blooded Short Horn Bull, one year old; pure white, and pedigree undoubted.  
For John MacTavish,  
THOMAS BURGESS, Agent.  
Elkridge, August 7th, 1839. au 14 2t

## 250,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES,

## AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, 1839, at 10 1-2 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Highfield Cocoonery, Germantown, about six miles from the city of Philadelphia,  
TWO HUNDRED & FIFTY THOUSAND genuine Morus Multicaulis TREES, now growing most luxuriantly, and pronounced by judges to be equal, if not superior to any trees now growing in this state.

Terms—\$500 and under cash—500 to \$1000, cash, 5 per cent discount—1000 to 2000, 2 years credit—2000 to \$4000, 4 years credit—over 4000, 6 years credit. The credit payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate, or other approved security, with interest at 6 per cent payable half yearly, or a discount of 5 per cent, for cash on all bills over \$1000.

Catalogues with particulars will be ready for delivery at the auction Mart one week previous to sale—the trees may remain in the ground until December next.

N. B. The Highfield Cocoonery now in full operation, and believed to be one of the largest in the world, is situated at Germantown, about 1-4 of a mile from the Rail Road depot.  
au 7 5t3 C. J. WOLBERT, Auct.

## RICE'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS, &amp;c.

For sale by the subscribers, 75 Rice's improved Fanning Mills, which embrace all the recent improvements, and now rank among the most effective mills that are manufactured in this country—price \$30.35 each.

50 WATKINS' patent and other improved FANS—price 18a35  
WRIGHT'S IMPROVED CORN SHELLERS, so highly recommended by Messrs. Capron & Muirhead, and John S. Skinner, esq. (see late numbers of the American Farmer) are now manufactured at our establishment, the right of making and selling having been purchased by us for this section of the country. This is the only Corn Sheller that is worth the attention of extensive corn growers—they are capable of shelling 180 bushels per hour when pushed to their utmost speed, and are warranted to shell 1000 bushels per day without any extra effort—they break no corn and leave none on the cob—price \$50 each. Also for sale, portable 2-horse Powers for driving the above Sheller, and other agricultural machinery.

In Store—1500 lb. TURNIP SEED, of best assorted kinds, all growth 1839.

2 cases EARLY CABBAGE, RADISH, and other Seed for fall sowing, just received, all of which were selected by an experienced London seedsman.  
ROBT. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO.  
au 7 Manufacturers and Seedmen.

## A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale the FARM at present in the occupation of Mr. Beltzhoover, of the Fountain Inn, Baltimore. This farm is situated about 200 yards beyond the limits of the city, immediately on the turnpike road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown. It contains 62 or 3 ACRES OF LAND, which are divided by post and rail fences, into NINE FIELDS, all of which are very productive, and in a high state of cultivation. From its vicinity to Baltimore it is admirably calculated for a dairy farm or a market garden. The improvements consist of a commodious Barn, well adapted to the accommodation of horses, cows, &c. to which there is attached an excellent piggery. Possession can be given as soon as the growing crop is removed, a view of which will at once prove the great fertility of the soil. For terms apply to J. S. SKINNER & SON, Baltimore, or to the subscriber in Leesburg, Va.  
au 6 6t W. M. T. MASON.

## EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscriber continues to manufacture the above described Ploughs, which he will furnish at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. He assures the public on the best possible authority, that no one has ever had any REAL claim to the patent of the said self-sharpening Plough in this country, but Messrs. Cadwallader and Oliver Evans, and their patent (which is 8 or 9 years before it was ever infringed by R. E. Chenoweth) expired in April, it being dated in April, 1825. This information can be established to the satisfaction of any one interested, by applying to the patent office at Washington as I have done.  
J. S. EASTMAN,  
36 West Pratt street.  
Jo 26 1f

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.  
From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. TANSON, Agent.

## A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 408 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer. The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at a modest expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIMESTONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. The IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON, jy 17--tf No 8, North Charles street.

## FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country. This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which sell in fair to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS, on the premises, or to WILLIAM J. WARD, Baltimore.

## The IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Fall turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2:77; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; g. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; g. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Husey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. Terms—Each cow will be charged \$5.

I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle.  
Edwd. P. Roberts,  
Ed. Farmer & Gardeners,  
may 8 1f